



J. Pinckney & Son

157

REASONS

For ESTABLISHING the

COLONY of GEORGIA,

With Regard to the

TRADE of GREAT BRITAIN,

T H E

Increase of our People, and the Employment and
Support it will afford to great Numbers of our own Poor,
as well as foreign persecuted PROTESTANTS.

With some Account of the COUNTRY, and the Design
of the TRUSTEES.

By BENJAMIN MARTYN, Esq;

*Hoc Natura præscribit, ut homo homini, quicunque sit, ob eam ipsam
Causam tamen, quod is homo sit, consultum velit.*

CICERO De Officiis, Lib. III.

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L O N D O N:

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The Common-Council of the TRUSTEES
for Establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in
America.

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The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viscount *Percival*.

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1676



R E A S O N S

For ESTABLISHING the

COLONY of GEORGIA.



IT is undoubtedly a self-evident Maxim, that the Wealth of a Nation consists in the Number of her People. But this holds true so far only, as Employment is, or can be found for them; if there be any Poor, who do not, or cannot add to the Riches of their Country by Labour, they must lie a dead Weight on the Publick; and as every wise Government, like the Bees, should not suffer any Drones in the State, these Poor should be situated in such Places, where they might be easy themselves, and useful to the Commonwealth.

IF this can be done by transplanting such as are necessitous and starving here, and consequently unnecessary; it is incumbent on us, at this Time more particularly, to promote and enlarge our Settlements abroad with unusual Industry, when the Attention of almost all the Powers in *Europe* is turn'd towards the Improvement of theirs. The *French* are continually undermining us both in the *East* and *West-Indies*. The Emperor is attempting the same: *Portugal* owes her Riches chiefly to her Plantations: *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Germany* find themselves poor, because they have none at present, tho' they abound with laborious Men.

Men. The Colonies of *Spain* supply the Want of Industry in her Natives, and Trade in her Towns: If the Scarcity of her People at home is imputed to them, I think it unjust; it is evidently owing to the Nature of her Government, her Religion, and its Inquisition: As may be seen by *Italy*, who has no Colonies, yet is thin of Inhabitants, especially in the *Pope's* Dominions: And tho' as rich a Soil as any in the World, yet her People are poor, and the Country in many Places uncultivated, by shutting up those, who would serve their Maker in a better Manner by being industrious, and would be more useful Members of Society as Plowmen than as Monks.

IT is at all Times our Interest to naturalize as much as we can the Products of other Countries; especially such as we purchase of Foreigners with ready Money, or otherwise to our Disadvantage; such as are necessary or useful to support, or carry on our Manufactures: Such as we have a great Demand for: And such as we can raise ourselves as good in Kind as any other Country can furnish us with. Because by so doing we not only gain a new Provision for our Poor, and an Increase of our People by increasing their Employment; but by raising such Materials ourselves, our Manufactures come the cheaper to us, whereby we are enabled to cope with other Nations in foreign Markets, and at the same Time prevent our Home Consumption of them being a Luxury too prejudicial to us.

I HOPE in the following Tract to make these evidently appear, and shew the Advantages that must accrue to our Trade by establishing the Colony of *Georgia*. I shall give some Account of the Country, and the Proceedings of the Trustees, and with Candor take Notice of the Objections that are made to this Design, and endeavour to answer them in the clearest and fullest Manner I can. I think it may be proved that we have many, who are, and will be
 useless

useless at home, and that the settling such a Colony with these, and the foreign persecuted *Protestants* is consistent with the Interest and Reputation of *Great-Britain*.

To show the Disadvantage under which we purchase some of the Products of other Countries, I shall begin with the *Italian* Trade, the Balance of which is every Year above 300,000 *l.* against us, as appears by Accounts taken from the Custom-house Books. And this Balance is occasion'd by the large Importation of Silk, bought there with our ready Money, tho' we can raise Raw Silk of equal Goodness in *Georgia*, and are now enabled to work it up here in as great Perfection as the *Italians* themselves.

THAT we can raise it, we have sufficient Proof by an Importation of it from *Carolina* for several Years, tho' for want of Hands only to carry it on, the Quantity imported has been too small for any thing more than Trials. With many navigable Rivers for the Convenience of its Trade, the Country is extremely rich and fruitful. It produces white Mulberry-Trees wild, and in great Abundance. The Air, as it is healthy for Man, (the Latitude about 32,) is also proper for the Silk-worms; and as Care is the principal Thing requisite in nourishing and feeding these, every Person from Childhood to old Age can be of Use. But the Goodness of this Silk will appear fully by the following Letter from a Gentleman, whose Name will carry more Weight, than any Thing I can offer in behalf of it. This Letter was written to the Trustees for establishing the Colony. A Copy of it is here Printed, with the Gentleman's Leave.

To the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia.

GENTLEMEN,

IN writing this Answer to the Letter, which I had the Honour to receive from you, Dated the 29th Instant, wherein you desire to know my Sentiments of an Undertaking to raise Raw Silk in your new Settlement in Georgia: Of the Probability of succeeding therein; the proper Steps to be taken to bring that Work to Perfection: And my Opinion of the Nature, Quality, and Use of the Raw Silk produced in Carolina: It is a great Pleasure to me, that from Experiments which I made some Years ago, I can now, besides my Opinion, give you some Information concerning that Silk, which may be depended on.

THE Value and Usefulness of the Undertaking will appear as soon as we consider, that all the Silk consumed in this Kingdom is now of foreign Growth, and Manufacture, which costs the Nation very great Sums of Money yearly to purchase, and that the raising our Supply thereof in his Majesty's Dominions in America, would save us all that Money, afford Employment to many thousands of his Majesty's Subjects, and greatly increase the Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain. It appears to me as beneficial to this Kingdom, attended with as little Hazard or Difficulty, as much wanted, and which may as soon be brought to Perfection in a proper Climate, as any Undertaking so considerable in itself, that I ever heard of. I therefore think, there is a very great Probability of its succeeding, if such proper Measures are pursued, and such Assistance afforded to the poor People at their first setting out, as are necessary to settle, instruct, and encourage them.

THE Silk produced in Carolina has as much natural Strength and Beauty, as the Silk of Italy, (which is commonly

monly call'd fine Silk,) and by the several Experiments I have try'd with it, I am satisfied, it may be made to answer the same Purposes as Italian Silk now do's, if it be reel'd in short Skains, a fine, clean and even Thread; to effect which if some experienc'd Persons are at first sent to teach the People, the Work will soon be made easy to the meanest Capacity, and the Value of the Silk will be thereby greatly increased.

AS for my own Part, if at any Time you should think I can be of Use to promote so good a Work, I shall be ready to execute your Commands, as far as I am able, and always remain,

OLD JEWRY,
Jan. 31, 1732.

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

THO. LOMBE.

The Trustees have some Time ago taken care of what Sir Thomas Lombe so much recommends to them. They have sent to *Italy* for a sufficient Quantity of Silkworms Eggs: They have engag'd two or three *Piemontese* to go and settle in *Georgia*, and instruct the People: One of these, a Man of Capacity and long Experience in the Business, went with the first Embarkation. They likewise in all their Grants of Land, to those who go at their own Expence, as well as those who are sent on the Charity, oblige the People to keep a sufficient Number of white Mulberry-Trees standing on every Acre, or else to plant them where they are wanted.

IF an Objection should arise here, that by raising this Silk ourselves, and reducing the Importation from *Italy*, we may likewise reduce our Exportation thither, by her resolving

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to take none of our Goods: To this it may be answer'd, She takes none but what she is, and will be oblig'd to take; and even of that little she takes at present, but a very small Part is either sold or consumed in those particular States, from whence we have our Supply of *Italian* Silk, which we buy in the Dominions of the King of *Sardinia*, the *Venetians*, and the *Pope*, and seldom or never any otherwise than for ready Money. As *Italy* consists of several small Governments, whose Interests are independent of each other, no Disadvantages in Trade, arising from the Conduct of *Great-Britain* to any one of them, will be either felt or resented by the rest. From whence it is clear, that our not taking the usual Quantity of Organzine (*i. e.* Thrown Silk) from *Piedmont*, will not be attended with any Loss in our Exportation to *Tuscany*, *Genoa*, or any of the other States.

THE greatest Part of the Silk imported from *Italy* comes in ready thrown, which is owing to the King of *Sardinia*'s prohibiting the Exportation of any Raw Silk out of his Dominions, since the erecting Sir *Thomas Lombe*'s valuable Engine for throwing it here. This should make us double our Diligence, and without further Loss of Time set about raising Raw Silk for ourselves, and thereby save so great an Expence to the Nation. The Quantity of *Italian* Thrown Silk (exclusive of Raw Silk of all Sorts) imported for many Years past, may be computed at 300,000 *lb.* W^t. *per Ann.* which at 20s. *per lb.* of 16 Oz. amounts to *L.* 300,000 in Money. The Cost of the like Pound of *Italian* Raw Silk is from 10 to 15s. according to its Goodness and Fineness. If then the aforesaid Quantity could be had, was imported in Raw Silk, and made into Organzine (*i. e.* Thrown Silk) at home, by the said Engines, supposing the Raw Silk to cost 13s. *per lb.* on an Average: In such Case, *L.* 105,000 would be annually saved, and gained to the Nation by the Labour of our own People. But in this we are at present obstructed by the Prohibitions in *Italy*, that would oblige us to take their Silk ready thrown.

SINCE Sir *Thomas Lombe* has erected, and brought to perfection, his Engines at *Derby* for working fine Raw Silk into Organzine, the Price of that Commodity is greatly reduced abroad, and several of our Manufactures have been thereby much improved at home.

By raising Raw Silk in *Georgia*, and gaining it at so easy a Rate for Manufacturing here, we shall save not only the large Sum paid annually to the *Italians*, but we shall likewise prevent a very large Sum going every Year into *France* for her Wrought ones; which are almost all of them clandestinely imported, as may be seen by the following Account of all the Wrought Silk publickly imported directly from *France*, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*.

Imported. Silk Wrought.		Silk mix'd with Gold and Silver.
In	80 lb. Weight.	
1724	75	
1725	75 $\frac{2}{16}$	33 lb. Weight.
1726	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
1727	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1728	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1729	14 $\frac{1}{16}$	
1730	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1731		

As it is notorious how great the Consumption of *French Silks* is in *England*, the little publick Importation of them must be a very great Surprize, and becomes a Matter of publick Consideration to prevent so great a Loss to our Revenue, and so great a Prejudice to our Manufactory.

THIS may be partly prevented (as I observ'd just now) by making the Manufactory and Sale of our own so much cheaper; for the high Value of our Silks is a great Inducement to the Wearing those of *France*, who can make hers more substantial, and afford them cheaper, as she raises most of her Raw Silk within her own Dominions, and receives the Remainder

from *Italy* on easier Terms than we do, *viz.* the Exchange of her Goods, which are admitted by the *Italians*, paying less Duties than the Manufactures of *England*: Besides, the Nearness of her Situation to *Italy*, and Cheapness of Labour, make her too potent a Rival for us to contend with in the Silk Trade, in our present Circumstances.

THE *Italian, French, Dutch, Indian* and *China* Silks imported thrown and wrought only (including what are clandestinely run) may, on the most moderate Computation, be reckon'd to cost us *L. 500,000 per Ann.* which may all be saved by raising the Raw Silk in *Georgia*, and afterwards working it up here, now we have attain'd the Arts of making Raw Silk into Organzine, and preparing it for our Weavers, who can weave it into all Sorts of Wrought Silks, in as great Perfection as any Nation of the World: So that we only want the Staple (or Raw Silk) and to have it at a reasonable Rate. With this *Georgia* will abundantly supply us, if we are not wanting to ourselves, and do not neglect the Opportunity, which Providence has thrown into our Hands.

THE saving this *L. 500,000 per Ann.* is not all; but our supplying ourselves with Raw Silk from *Georgia* carries this further Advantage along with it, that it will provide a new or additional Employment for at least twenty thousand People in *Georgia*, for about four Months in the Year, during the Silk Season; and at least twenty thousand more of our Poor here, all the Year round, in working the Raw Silk, and preparing such Manufactures as we send in return; or to purchase the said Raw Silk in *Georgia*, to which Country our Merchants will trade to much greater Advantage, than they can expect to do to *Italy*, and yet the Exportation to this Place will (as I said before) be in all probability preserv'd.

THIS great Advantage and Saving will arise by supplying our own Consumption only, which we may carry much farther, and extend to a foreign Exportation, because Raw Silk
may

may be raised much cheaper in *Georgia*, where Land is to be had on easy Terms, and Mulberry-Trees abound, than in *Italy* where both are very dear, where the poor Man gives half the Produce of his Labour for the Mulberry-Leaves, which he gathers on the Gentleman's Grounds. As the Cost then of the Mulberry-Leaves is reckon'd half the Charge of making Raw Silk in *Italy*, the People of *Georgia*, who may have them for nothing but the Trouble of Gathering, will have this vast Advantage above the *Italians*.

THE Work of making Raw Silk is easy, the Silk Worms will multiply prodigiously in such a Country as *Georgia*, (every Worm is supposed to lay above 200 Eggs, as well as spin 3000 Yards of Silk,) and where there is such a Number of white Mulberry-Trees, a sufficient Quantity of Silk might soon be raised to supply all *Europe*, if there were Hands enough properly instructed to carry on the Work.

IF then we consider how cheap, and in what large Quantities Raw Silk may be raised in *Georgia*; that we are now Masters of all the Arts of Manufacturing it at home, and thereby enabled not only to supply our own Consumption, but that of our Neighbours also; we may soon hope, instead of paying a Tribute of *L. 500,000 per Ann.* as we now do to *Italy, France, Holland*, and the *East-Indies*, to see the Silk Manufacture made as useful and profitable to us at home, as the Woollen now is.

IT is well known, that with the same Ease with which we can raise Silk in *Georgia*, we can supply ourselves with Flax, Hemp and Potashes. (For this last Trade some are ready to embark to settle there at their own Expences.) These Materials we bring at present not only from the East Country, and other Places, but great Quantities from *Russia*, where the Balance is every Year very strong against us, as will appear by the following Account of Importation from thence for the three Years, which could most conveniently be got. This Account shows the

the total Value of the Importation of all Goods from *Russia* for each Year; the Value of our Exportation thither, and the Excess of the former, which is so much Money paid by us to *Russia*. It likewise shows the Quantity and Value of the Flax, Hemp and Potashes imported from thence. By charging these Articles to *Georgia*, (where they can be rais'd) and by subtracting the Importation of them from thence, from the Excess of the Importation from *Russia*, the Reader will see the Balance against us is greatly reduc'd.

Imported from <i>Russia</i> .					
	C.	q.	lb.	l.	s. d.
Flax rough	21783	2	8 —	38121	4 11
Hemp rough	70870	3	16 —	59740	5 1
Potashes	757091	lb. Wt. —		9463	12 9
Total				107325	2 9

1724.		
	l.	s. d.
Total Importation from <i>Russia</i>	212229	12 9
Exportation to <i>Russia</i>	35563	13 9
Excess Imported	176665	19 0
Importation from <i>Georgia</i>	107325	2 9
New Balance on the Importation	69340	16 3

Imported from <i>Russia</i> .						
Flax rough	18425	3	3	—	32245	2 1
Hemp rough	82885	2	13	—	70452	16 11
Potashes	1337076	lb. Wt. —			16712	19 00
Total					119410	18 00

1725.		
	l.	s. d.
Total Importation from <i>Russia</i>	250315	6 11
Exportation to <i>Russia</i>	24847	14 10
Excess Imported	225467	12 1
Importation from <i>Georgia</i>	119410	18 00
New Balance on the Importation	106056	14 1

Imported from <i>Russia</i> .						
Flax rough	34094	3	3 —	59665	17	1
Hemp rou.	102843	1	16 —	87416	17	7
Potashes	1177631	lb. Wt. —		14720	7	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
				161803	2	5

1726.		
	l.	s. d.
Total Importation from <i>Russia</i>	235869	2 5
Exportation to <i>Russia</i>	29512	1 8
Excess Imported	206357	0 9
Importation from <i>Georgia</i>	161803	2 5
New Balance on the Importation	44553	17 4

BESIDES these great Quantities of Flax and Hemp which are imported rough, great Quantities likewise are brought from thence ready drest, and the Article of Linnen from *Russia* is very considerable: If then sufficient Quantities of rough Flax can be rais'd in *Georgia*, and our Linnen Manufactory at home encourag'd, as it was in King *William's* Reign,

Reign, the Balance of Trade with *Russia* will be on our Side, instead of being so much against us, and we shall gain much more Employment for our People here.

THO' these Articles are so very considerable, and enough to justify the Settling such a Colony as *Georgia*; they are not the only ones in which she will be advantageous to us. She can supply us with Indigo, Cochineal, Olives, Dying Woods, and Drugs of various Kinds, and many others which are needless to enumerate. One Article more I shall mention, *viz.* Wine, of which (as she is about the same Latitude with *Madeira*) she may raise, with proper Application and Care, sufficient Quantities, not only for Part of our Consumption at home, but also for the Supply of our other Plantations, instead of their going to *Madeira* for it. The Country abounds with Variety of Grapes, and the *Madeira* Vines are known to thrive there extremely well. A Gentleman of great Experience in Botany, who has a Salary from the Trustees, by a particular Contribution of some Noblemen and Gentlemen for that Purpose, sailed from hence almost five Months ago, to procure the Seeds and Roots of all useful Plants. He has already, I hear, sent from *Madeira* a great Number of Malmsey, and other Vines to *Charles-Town*, for the Use of *Georgia*, with proper Instructions for cultivating the Vines, and making the Wine.

IF it is granted then, that great Benefits will arise to our Trade from such a Colony, which is to interfere as little as possible with the Products of our other Plantations; the next Consideration is, whether this can, or should be establish'd by our People, who are useless at home, or whether we have any who are so. And here it will be proper to take Notice of two Objections (the only ones I have heard) that have been started by some People to this Design, and for various Reasons. By some from their Want of Attention to, and Examination of it, and the real State of our Trade: by some, from their constant Diffidence of the Success of any Undertaking, how good so-
ever

ever the Prospect may be: By some, from their natural Disposition to censure every Thing, in which they are not themselves concern'd, and their thinking another Man's Generosity and publick Spirit a tacit Reflexion on their Want of them: By some, from their Unwillingness to contribute, and a Desire to cover their Avarice under a Dislike of the Design: And by others, from a sincere Opinion of the Force of the Objections, and the Prejudice this Colony may be to *England*.

To these last I would offer such Arguments as occur to me in Answer to their Objections, and hope they will be found as satisfactory, as they appear to me convincing.

Obj. 1. *OUR Colonies may in Time grow too great for us, and throw off their Dependency.*

Obj. 2. *THE Planting such a Colony will take off our People, who are wanted to cultivate our Lands at home.*

THESE are Objections which stand against all Colonies in general, and the last of them (as appears from the Writings of Sir *Josiah Child* and Mr. *Penn*) has been made to the Settling all our old ones; and yet I will appeal to every Man of Reflexion and Knowledge, whether our Trade is not at present chiefly supported by them.

IT is well known how indefatigable our Neighbours have been in promoting their foreign Settlements ever since the last War; so that the more they can raise there for their own Supplies, the less Occasion they must have for us. It is notorious likewise, what Footing the *French* have on the Continent in *America*, and with what Industry they have been, and will be extending themselves. Is it reasonable then to let so rich and fertile a Country fall entirely into their Possession? Or at best, let our Part of it lie absolutely useless to us, while they are making so great an Improvement of theirs? No certainly; we should anticipate them, and as we have the most convenient Part of it, we should secure it, and be making our Advantages, at the same Time they are pursuing theirs with such Application and Steadiness.

BUT

BUT to answer these Objections in a more particular Manner.

I. *OUR Colonies may in Time grow too great for us, and throw off their Dependency.*

IF they are govern'd by such mild and wholesome Laws as the *English* are; if these Laws give them so full a Security of their Properties, is it to be imagin'd they will have recourse to a foreign Power, where all their Possessions must become immediately precarious? But, says the Objector, as they want nothing from us, they may set up for an Independency, and form themselves into a Government of their own. To this it may be said, They do, and always will retain a Love for their native Country: We see every Day, that in most of the Plantations as they raise their Families, they send their Children hither for Education; and as they raise their Estates, they send over the Produce of their Labour to be vested in our Funds, or in the Purchase of our Lands, which are the best Hostages we can have for their Behaviour: While they are free, they will never run the Risque of losing their Possessions, and gaining the Displeasure of their Mother Country; they will always be secure while our Constitution is preserved; 'till we are oppress'd at home, they will never think of an Independency; and when we are, it will be of little Consequence to us what will become of our Colonies.

BUT should this Objection have any Force against some of our other Colonies, I think it cannot hold against this of *Georgia*, as *England* must be the Market for the greatest Part of her Produce, as her People must send to *England* for all their Manufactures, and as they will be settled with a stricter Regard to the Interest of their native Country, and a more equal Distribution of Lands, the Want of which has been so prejudicial to the well-settling of *Jamaica*. If there should be any Reason then to apprehend a Danger from any of our other Settlements, it would certainly be prudent to have some absolutely dependent on us, that might be a Balance to the Power of the others.

So short an Answer may perhaps be sufficient to clear up an Objection, in which every Man, who will consider it, may soon satisfy himself.

THE other, as it seems at first View of more Consequence, will require an Answer more ample.

2. *THE Planting such a Colony will take off our People, who are wanted to cultivate our Lands at home.*

THAT there is a Want of People for the Tillage of our Lands in some Parts of the Country, I will readily acknowledge. But to what is this owing? Among other Reasons, apparently to the Luxury of the Age, which has spread like an Infection thro' all Parts of the Kingdom, and by making the People unwilling or unable to live on their small Wages in the Country, has induced too many of them to come up to *London* to improve their Fortunes; and likewise to a wrong Management of the Charity-Schools, when the Learning they acquire there, sets them above the ordinary Business of Life, in which the Poor should be used, and instructed: For the Prevention of this, Regulations were publish'd by the Bishop of *London* in the Year 1724, and others since by the rest of the Bishops in their several Dioceses; by which it is provided that the Poor who are sent to those Schools, should with their Learning be inured to the proper Business of that Country, where they are educated, that, as they grow up in Strength, they may get a Habit of Labour, and even a Love of it. Whereas if they are kept wholly to their Writing and Reading, they will think themselves, or will be thought by their Friends qualified to maintain themselves in a better Manner, either as Apprentices in our little Trades, or as Servants in Families; and this must consequently fill the Town with idle and necessitous People, with whom it abounds, and of which every Man must see too many Instances every Day of his Life; to this must be imputed that all our Trades are overstock'd, and the daily Complaints we hear from
Tradesmen

Tradesmen, that they starve one another. Will these People, when reduced, go to the Plough? Can any Man think they will? Does any one see they do? If one of them goes into the Country, he cannot, by his Inexperience, and Want of Strength, do half the Work of an able Labourer; consequently no Farmer will employ him, or if he does, will give him more than half the Wages. There may be other Causes of the Ruin of Tradesmen, the Fluctuating of Trade from one Place to another, or the Decay of it; our News Papers tell us, that on a strict and impartial Inquiry, eight thousand Houses in the City and Suburbs are found to be at present uninhabited, and the former Owners of most of them entirely ruin'd. Will a broken Mercer, a Weaver, or Perriwig-Maker, how industrious soever, who has been used to a Life less laborious than that of the Country, go with his Family to an Employment, of which he has no Knowledge, and for which he is not qualified? Where at the best he cannot earn above 5 s. *per* Week, and may be some Part of the Year without Work, and in a Place, where as a Stranger the Parish will never give him an Allowance? What then is he to do? He cannot throw himself into another Trade, which has the same Complaint as his own, the being overstock'd. We see what he does, he goes into another Country to give them the Benefit of his Labour, and communicates to them perhaps the Knowledge of some useful Manufactory to our Prejudice, or else he lives sometime upon his Credit, to the absolute Ruin of himself, and the Hurt of his Neighbour, or runs into Villany of any Kind for his Support. Are not these People useless to the Publick? not only so, but a Burthen? Is it not worth while to transplant them to a Place, where they may be of Service, and a great one?

IF it should be ask'd here, How will these People, who cannot work at the Plough at home, be able to go thro' the same Labour abroad? The Answer is obvious. Their

Fatigue, unless at first, will not be so great, as the Climate is so much kinder, and the Soil so much more fruitful. Besides, tho' a Man, who has not been inur'd to the Labour of the Country, and has a Family, will not go to the Plough for so poor a Support for them, as a Labourer's Hire, and this likewise precarious; yet he will not repine at any Fatigue, when it is on an Estate of his own, and his Gains from this Estate will rise in Proportion to his Labour. Add to this, the high Value of the Commodities to be rais'd there, and the low Prices of Provisions will make it easy to conceive, that the Man, who cannot do half the Work of an able Man here, may earn a sufficient Provision for himself and Family in *Georgia*, especially when he pays neither Rent nor Taxes for his Lands.

If these People are of no Benefit to the Community, What are all those who are thrown into Prison for Debt? I believe the Calculation will not be thought immodest, if I estimate these at four Thousand every Year; and that above one third Part of the Debts is never recover'd hereby. If then half of these, or only five hundred of them were to be sent every Year into *Georgia*, to be incorporated with those Foreign *Protestants*, who are expelled their own Countries for Religion, What great Improvements might not be expected in our Trade, when those, as well as the Foreigners, would be so many new Subjects gain'd by *England*? For while they are in Prison, they are absolutely lost, the Publick loses their Labour, and their Knowledge. If they take the Benefit of the Act of Parliament, that allows them Liberty on the Delivery of their All to their Creditors, they come naked into the World again; as they have no Money, and little Credit, they find it almost impossible to get into Business, especially when our Trades are overstock'd; they therefore, by contracting new Debts, must return again into Prison, or, how honest soever their Dispositions may be, by Idleness and Necessity will be forced
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into bad Courses, such as Begging, Cheating, or Robbing. These then likewise are useless to the State, not only so, but dangerous. But these (it will be said) may be serviceable by their Labour in the Country: To force them to it, I am afraid, is impracticable; to suppose they will voluntarily do it, I am sure is unlikely. The Colony of *Georgia* will be a proper Asylum for these. This will make the Act of Parliament of more Effect. Here they will have the best Motive for Industry, a Possession of their own, and no Possibility of subsisting without it.

I HAVE heard it said, that our Prisons are the properest Places for those who are thrown into them, by keeping them from being hurtful to others. Surely this Way of Thinking is something too severe. Are these People with their Liberty to lose our Compassion? Are they to be shut up from our Eyes, and also excluded from our Hearts? Many of very honest Dispositions fall into Decay, nay perhaps because they are so, because they cannot allow themselves that Latitude, which others take to be successful. The Ways that lead to a Man's Ruin are various. Some are undone by Over-trading, others by Want of Trade, many by being responsible for others. Do all these deserve such Hardship? If a Man sees a Friend, a Brother, or a Father going to a Prison, where Felons are to be his Society, Want and Sickness his sure Attendants, and Death in all likelihood his only, but *quick* Relief. If he stretches out his Hand to save him, if to rescue him from immediate Slavery and Ruin, he runs the Risk of his own Liberty, and at last loses it; is there any one who will say, this Man is not an Object of Compassion, not only so, but of Esteem, and worth preserving for his Virtue? But supposing, that Idleness and Intemperance are the usual Cause of his Ruin: Are these Crimes adequate to such a Punishment, as Confinement for Life? But even yet granting, that these unhappy People deserve no Indulgence, it is certainly imprudent

prudent in any State to lose the Benefit of the Labour of so many thousands.

BUT the publick Loss by throwing Men into Prison, is not confin'd to them only; they have many of them Wives and Children: These are also involv'd in their Ruin. Being destitute of a Support they must perish, or else become a Burthen on their Parishes by an Inability to work, or a Nuisance by their Thefts. These too are useless to Society. Besides, by the Poverty of the Wives, and the Confinement of the Husbands, the Publick loses the Increase, which might be expected from them, and their Children, which, tho' a distant Consideration, is not a trifling one.

IN short all those, who can work, yet are supported in Idleness by any mistaken Charity, or are subsisted by their Parishes, which are at this Time thro' all *England*, overburthen'd by indolent and lazy Poor, who claim, and are indulged that Relief design'd only for the impotent Poor: All those, who add nothing by their Labour to the Welfare of the State, are useless, burthenfome, or dangerous to it.

To say, there are no indigent Poor in *London*, is disputing a Thing which every Body allows: To say, these can all get Employment here, or live by their Labour in the Country, is asserting a Fact, which no one can prove, and very few will believe. The Point then to be consider'd, is, not sending these into the Country, which appears impracticable, but preventing others for the future coming from thence, which certainly is reasonable: In the mean time, what is to be done with these Necessitous? No body, I suppose, thinks they should continue useless. It will be then an Act of Charity to these, and of Merit to the Publick, for any one to propose, forward, and perfect a better Expedient for making them useful; if he cannot, it is surely just to acquiesce, 'till a better is found, in the present Design of settling them in *Georgia*.

THOSE, who are convicted of Crimes, are sent to the Plantations; whether they are of benefit to them or no, I shall not here make a Question; but if they are thought proper to be sent, why should not those likewise, whose Morals are as yet untainted, and who have the same Temptations to Villany, Idleness, and Want?

BUT Colonies, so far from draining us of our People, certainly add to the Increase of them. Let us suppose only twenty Men in a Town: Twelve of these have constant Employment: This enables them to marry with Comfort, by affording them Subsistence for the Families they may raise; the other Eight who have but Scarcity of Work, prey on each other, and are all hereby kept in Want and Dejection, which prevent their Marrying. For this they are sensible, a quiet Mind, and Conveniences for Life are absolutely requisite: Few are desirous of increasing their Species only to be miserable; nothing indeed but a Possession, or a sufficient Income can justify a reasonable Creature's wishing for a Progeny. If then of these eight, three are transplanted into a Country, where they may be happy, and enabled to marry; they leave the other five more Work and Subsistence, and by their Labour in our Plantations, raise Produces to be manufactured in our Mother-Country, and thereby furnish more Employment for them; this puts these five Men also in a Capacity to maintain Families, and induces them therefore to get them. This is not conjectural, but evident from natural Consequences, and (if need be) from the Example of *Rome*, who often sent some of her Citizens abroad into Colonies for the very Increase of her People (*Stirpis augendæ Causa*) if we may credit such an Authority as *Livy*.

SINCE I have mention'd *Rome*, I cannot help taking Notice of the great Advantages these People found by their Colonies. They began so early with them, that *Romulus* in his Reign sent out seven Colonies, and they continued them
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(with but few Interruptions) quite thro' the Commonwealth. Without these they could never have raised themselves to such an Height: These paved the Way for the many Conquests they made, and secured them afterwards: They were a constant Receptacle for the Needy, a Subsistence for the Industrious, and a Reward for the Veteran, who had spent the Vigour of his Life in the Service of his Country. They added likewise (as * an ingenious Author observes) very much to the Publick Revenue; for *Rome* was at last in Possession of Lands in the several Cantons of *Italy*, in *Sicily*, and the adjacent Isles, in *Spain*, in *Africa*, in *Greece*, *Macedonia*, and all over *Asia*. An easy Rent was paid by the Citizens (among whom these Lands were divided,) to the Revenue of *each* State, and the peculiar Domains of these conquer'd Cities and Kingdoms were incorporated in the publick Domain, and the Produce of them lodged at last in the *Roman* Treasury.

CARTHAGE also (which was the greatest Republick except *Rome* the World ever knew,) pursued this Policy. All her Conquests were for the Sake of her Commerce, as all her Citizens were Merchants. The Riches of all *Africa*, from *Egypt* to the Ocean, were brought to *Carthage* as Tribute or Plunder. She extended her Dominions to the Coasts of *Spain*, and in the Islands of *Sicily*, *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*. But these Places when conquer'd she did not depopulate, or suffer to lye uncultivated, but still gather'd the Fruits of them, and made them a Treasury of new and certain Riches.

AND such a Treasury are our Plantations; for sooner or later the Wealth, that is rais'd there, centers in *England*; our rich Planters generally come to settle here with their Estates, which are got without any Expence to us. And tho' the Importation from these Places vastly exceeds our Expor-

tation thither, we are still manifestly the Gainers, as we are not, when it happens so from other Countries.

1. As we have the Benefit of manufacturing the Products which they raise.

2. As this Employment by enlarging their Maintenance adds to the Increase of our People at home.

3. As those in the Plantations are increasing more than they could at home, by having a better Provision, and by the Reception of Foreigners.

4. As they consume great Quantities of our Manufactures, they will raise the Value of our Lands, by adding to the Price of Wool.

5. As the Commodities from thence are Conveniences for Life, or necessary for our Navigation, or Trade with other Countries by a Re-exportation. For wherever it happens that foreign Products are not consum'd here in Luxury, but can be re-exported, (as Tobacco and Sugar for Instance) the Importation of them how great soever is a Gain to *England*.

IF what I have said here does not answer the second Objection, the Conduct of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of *Georgia* will, I hope, and doubt not, satisfy those that make it. They have, and constantly do, use the utmost Care, by a strict Examination of those who desire to go over, and by their Enquiries otherwise, to send none, who are in any Respect useful at home. They admit no Sailors, no Husbandmen, or Labourers from the Country. They confine the Charity to such only, as fall into Misfortunes in Trade, and even admit none of these, who can get a Subsistence, how narrow soever it may be. They suffer none to go, who would leave their Wives and Families without a Support; none, who have the Character of lazy and immoral Men; and none, who are in Debt, and would go without the Consent of their Creditors. To prevent which, they have resolv'd to publish the Names of such as shall be chosen at least a

Fortnight before an Embarkation; so that the honest Creditor can suffer nothing hereby, nay he will be a Gainer, as well as the Publick. For the poor Artificer and Tradesman, when he finds a Decay in his Trade, and that he cannot support it much longer, instead of holding it, 'till he increases his Debts, and is thrown into a Dungeon, by which they usually become irrecoverable: Or, instead of running into a foreign Country, in Dread of a Goal, by which the Debts are lost, and his Labour and Increase are also lost by the Publick, and by which he imparts the Knowledge of some useful Manufactory, to the Detriment of his Country; he may now make a Dividend of what he has among his Creditors, he may go with his Wife and Children, who will all be useful, into an easy, a sufficient and pleasant Support; where he will have no reason to be ashamed of his Fortune, as he will see no Inequality; or the Labour of cultivating his Lands, as they will be his own Possession. Nay to such also, whose Creditors compound with them, the Trustees recommend it as a necessary Part of their Duty, to discharge, whenever they come into Affluence, the Remainder of their Debts. They have likewise made such Regulations, as they conceived would best conduce to the promoting Religion, the Preservation of Peace, the Order of Government, and the Encouragement of Industry and Virtue among them.

IF then from the Advantages, which will accrue to our Trade, from the Ease which our Parishes, and the Publick will gain by a right Disposing of the Poor, the Establishing such a Colony as *Georgia*, appears so consistent with Prudence; how much more so, is it, with that Humanity we ought to have for our fellow Creatures? How many never gain a sufficient Settlement in the World? Here they may be sure of one. How many, after they have gain'd it, fail by various Misfortunes? Here they may recover, and forget them.

them. How many may be saved hereby from begging and perishing in our Streets by Want? How many from the Gallows, to which, Necessity and Idleness lead the Way? How many may now live to be useful, who are destroyed by their Parents at their very Birth, lest they should be a Burthen too great for their Support; and whose Light is extinguish'd the very Hour they receive it? How many more would see the Light, by the Marriage of those, who are prevented now by the Fear of Want? and how many may be preserved from languishing out a miserable Life in a Prison, to the Loss of their Families, and the Publick, and the Scandal of a Country of Liberty?

How many too may be preserv'd from Self-murder, into which they inconsiderately plunge themselves, to avoid the Infamy of Begging, or the Horrors of a Dungeon? This appears by a late Example of *Smith*, the Book-Binder, who destroyed his Wife, his Child, and himself, which probably he would not have done, could he have been secure of such a Retreat, and Support, as this Colony will afford.

IF a Man gives an Alms to a Beggar in the Street, it is undoubtedly a Proof of a compassionate Temper, but is an ill-judg'd one, as it serves only to encourage and confirm him in a Habit of Idleness.

IF a Man bestows a Sum upon those miserable Objects in Prison, it is a temporary Relief in their Misery, but not a sufficient one from it.

EVERY publick Act of Insolvency is likewise an Act of Benevolence, but does not answer the End propos'd, if it makes no Provision for the Poor who are released. Their Discharge otherwise only giving the wretched Advantage of starving at large.

SUCH then, and such only are right Benefactions, as procure not only immediate Relief for the Unfortunate, but provide for their future Happiness and Use.

FOR this beneficent Design, His Majesty has given a large Tract of Land (call'd *Georgia*) near *Carolina*, in Trust. The Management of it is in the Hands of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, who give up their Time and Assistance to the Improvement of it, without any View to their own Interest: Nay at their own Desire are restrain'd, as well as their Successors, by Clauses in the Charter, from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Profit whatsoever, by, or from this Undertaking; and also from receiving any Grant of Lands within the District of *Georgia* to themselves, or in Trust for them.

THAT each Benefactor may know, that what he has contributed, is safely lodged, and justly accounted for, all the Money is deposited in the Bank of *England*, who have undertaken to give Receipts for the same. Entries are made of every Benefaction in a Book kept for that Purpose by the Trustees, with the Benefactors Names, or if conceal'd, the Names of those, by whose Hands they sent their Money. Annual Accounts of all the Money receiv'd, and how the same has been disposed, are to be laid before the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or two of them, and printed Copies of the same Accounts will be transmitted to every considerable Benefactor.

THE Prospect of Success is as great, and the Difficulties as little as have attended the Planting any other Colonies; perhaps they are less, since *Carolina* (to which *Georgia* is contiguous,) abounds with Provisions. Vast Numbers of Cattle, as well as Hares, Rabbits, and Deer. Fowls and Fish of various Kinds; Fruits of the best Sort. *Indian* Corn, and *European* Grain of every Kind in vast Abundance. The Climate is known; the Air very clear, healthy, and almost always temperate, and there are Men to instruct in the Seasons, and in the Nature of cultivating that Soil, which is

a very rich one. *Georgia* is Southward of the present Settlements in *Carolina*. It is a vast Tract of Land, divided from that Province by the River *Savanah*, and bounded on the South by the River *Alatamaha*, which are both large and navigable. By the best Accounts we have yet had, from one River to the other at the Sea is between sixty and seventy Miles, and the Extent of *Georgia* from the Sea to the *Apalatian* Mountains is about three hundred Miles, widening very much in its Progress from the Sea.

THE Charter grants to the Trustees and their Successors all the Lands and Territories from the most Northern Stream of the *Savanah* River, all along the Sea-Coast to the Southward unto the most Southern Stream of the *Alatamaha* River, and Westward from the Heads of the said Rivers, respectively in direct Lines to the *South-Seas*, and all that Space, Circuit, and Precinct of Land lying within the said Boundaries, with the Islands in the Sea lying opposite to the Eastern Coast of the said Lands, within twenty Leagues of the same, which are not already inhabited, or settled by any Authority derived from the Crown of *Great-Britain*, together with all the Soils, Grounds, Havens, Ports, Gulfs, and Bays: Mines, as well Royal Mines of Gold and Silver, as other Minerals, Precious Stones, Quarries, Woods, Rivers, Waters, Fishings, Pearls, Commodities, Jurisdictions, Royalties, Franchises, Privileges, and Preheminences within the said Territories, and the Precincts thereof, and thereunto in any Sort belonging; TO HOLD to them and their Successors for ever for the better Support of the Colony.

THE Country is at present a Forest of Oaks, Beech, Elm, Cedar, Chesnut, Walnut, Cypress, Myrtle-Trees, and many others, besides the Mulberries, and Vines, which I have mention'd before. Laurel and Bay-Trees grow to a great Height; the Planks of this last, which turn of a deep red Colour, are very valuable. The Pine-Trees (of which there are vast Groves,)

Groves,) are many of them an hundred, and few under seventy Foot high. The Timber indeed in general (especially the white Oak) is allowed to be some of the Best in all *America*, and 'tis rare to see a crooked Tree in their Woods. That it is capable of great Improvements, is agreed by those, who have seen the Place; and there needs no other Proof than this: Many of the People in *South-Carolina*, hearing of this Charter, have gone thither to survey the Lands, and have applied since to the Trustees for Grants. His Majesty has order'd the Governor of *South-Carolina* to give what Assistance he can to the new Settlement; this the Assembly also have promis'd. The Governor is very hearty in promoting it, and has generously contributed towards it. He has been engaged likewise to provide several Sawyers in *South-Carolina*, and some of the most friendly among the *Indians* to assist the People in clearing the Lands, &c. There are but few *Indian* Families within four hundred Miles, and those in perfect Amity with the *English*. *Port-Royal* the Station of his Majesty's Ships is within thirty; and *Charles-Town* a great Mart, that freights every Year near two hundred Ships, is within one hundred and twenty Miles. If the Colony is attack'd, it may be reliev'd by Sea from *Port-Royal*, or the *Bahamas*, and the Militia of *South-Carolina* is ready to support it by Land.

As Towns are establish'd, and grow populous along the Rivers *Savanah*, and *Alatamaha*, they will make such a Barrier, as will render the Southern Provinces of the *British* Colonies on the Continent of *America*, safe from *Indian*, and other Enemies.

UNDER what Difficulties was *Virginia* planted? The Coast and Climate then unknown, the *Indians* numerous, and at Enmity with the first Planters, who were forced to fetch all their Provisions from *England*; yet it is grown so great a Province,

Province, that the Revenue is increased 100,000*l.* for Duties upon Goods that are sent yearly home from thence.

WITHIN these fifty Years *Pensylvania* was as much a Forest as *Georgia* is now, and in those few Years, by the wise Oeconomy of Mr. *Pen*, and those who assisted him, it now gives Food to eighty thousand Inhabitants, and can boast of as fine a City as most in *Europe*.

THE Poor, who are sent to *Georgia* on the Charity, have all the Expences of their Passage defrayed, have likewise all Conveniencies allowed them in their Passage: And great Care is, and will be taken not to croud too many of them in a Ship for fear of Illness. When they are set down in *Georgia*, the Trustees supply them with Arms for their Defence, Working-Tools for their Industry, Seeds of all Kinds for their Lands, and Provisions for a Year, or 'till the Land can yield a Support.

As Experience has shown the Inconvenience of private Persons possessing too large Quantities of Land in our Colonies, by which means, the greatest Part of it must lye uncultivated, and they are thrown at such a Distance, that they can neither assist, or defend one another; the Trustees settle the People in Towns, a hundred Families in each: And allot no more Land than what can with Ease be cultivated, and yet will afford a sufficient and handsome Maintenance. They divide each Man's Share into three Lots, *viz.* One Lot for a House and Yard in the Town, another for a Garden near the Town, and a third for a Farm at a little Distance from the Town. These Lots are all to be laid out, and the Houses built by joint Labour and Assistance; and when finish'd, Chance is to determine, who shall be the Proprietors of each of them; by this Conduct no Man will have reason to complain, since Fortune alone can give the Preference.

As they will not, it seems, be suffer'd to alienate their Lands without Leave of the Trustees, none certainly will go over, but with a Design to be industrious; and as they will be settled in such a Frugality, none, who can live here, will think of going thither, where, tho' they will have a sufficient and plentiful Maintenance, they will have no room for Luxury, or any of its attendant Vices.

FOR continuing the Relief, which is now given, there will be Lands reserv'd in the Colony, and the Benefit arising from them is to go towards carrying on the Trust. So that at the same Time, the Money by being laid out preserves the Lives of the Poor, and makes a comfortable Provision for those, whose Expences are by it defrayed; their Labour in improving their own Lands will make the adjoining reserved Lands valuable, and the Rents of those reserved Lands will be a perpetual Fund for relieving more poor People.

A POWER is granted to the Trustees by the Charter to enjoy Lands, &c. in *Great-Britain*, in Fee, not exceeding one thousand Pounds a Year beyond Reprises; also Estates for Lives and Years, and all Chattels and Things whatsoever, for the better settling, supporting, and maintaining the said Colony, and to demise the same for a Term of Years in Possession and not in Reversion, not exceeding thirty one Years from the Time of Granting; and if no Fine is taken, the full Value to be reserved, otherwise at least a Moiety of the full Value.

THE Corporation and their Successors may import and export their Goods at, and from any Port or Ports in *Georgia*, without being obliged to touch at any other Port in *Carolina*.

THE People, who settle there, are declared by the Charter to be free, and not subject to any Laws, but such as are fram'd by the Corporation, and their Successors; these not to be repugnant however to the Laws of *England*, and to be approv'd by the King in Council.

CIVIL Liberty is to be establish'd there in its full Extent. No Appearance of Slavery, not even in *Negroes*; by which means, the People being oblig'd to labour themselves for their Support, will be, like the old *Romans*, more active and useful for Defence of their Government.

THAT the People may not be long without publick Worship, the Trustees have already fix'd on a Clergyman, who is well recommended, and is to be allowed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, as good a Salary, as they give any of their other Missionaries.

As Liberty of Conscience will be granted, it cannot be doubted, but a well regulated Government in a Country so temperate, so pleasant, and so fruitful, will draw thither many of the distress'd *Saltzburghers*, and other persecuted Protestants; and by giving Refuge to these, the Power and Wealth of *Great-Britain*, as a Reward for her Hospitality, will be increased by the Addition of so many religious and industrious Subjects.

SINCE I have mention'd the foreign Protestants, it may not be improper to consider their present Situation, and to show how prudent it is to establish such a Colony as *Georgia*, if only on their Account. As Men, as fellow Christians, and as persecuted Christians, they have, as well as our own Poor, a Claim on our Humanity, notwithstanding the narrow Opinions, and mistaken Politicks of some, who think their Charity should begin, continue, and end at home *.

THE Protestant Interest in *Europe* hath declin'd very much since the Treaty of *Westphalia*. In *France* there were several flourishing Protestant Churches, which are now entirely destroyed.

* *Qui Civium Rationem dicunt esse habendam, Externorum negant, Hi dirimunt communem Humani Generis Societatem; Qua Sublata, Beneficentia, Liberalitas, Bonitas, Justitia funditus tollitur; Quæ qui tollunt, etiam adversus Deos immortales Impii judicandi sunt. Cicero, de Officiis.*

stroyed. There were five hundred Churches in *Poland*; but being neither permitted to rebuild or repair the Places of Assembly, they are now reduced to forty, who are harrafs'd on every Pretence, of which *Thorn* has been a bleeding Instance. In *Hungary* they are at this Time depriving the Protestants of their Churches, and it is to be fear'd that a Persecution now rages as openly there, as ever it did in *France*. Every one must know, and there can be few but feel the Miseries which the *Saltzburghers* have lately undergone: Their Hardships could only be equal'd by their Resolution in meeting, and their Patience in bearing them. Many of these have been dragg'd from Prison to Prison 'till they perish'd by Want; the rest, Men, Women, and Children forc'd to renounce their Faith, or drove Vagrants from their Country. There have been above twenty three thousand of these Exiles; and by Advices receiv'd here lately, the Number of Converts among them to the Protestant Religion encreases every Day. In the *Palatinate* a conceal'd Persecution is on Foot; *Deux Ponts*, *Bergues*, *Juliers*, and all the *Palatinate* were formerly under Protestant Princes, and are now subject to a zealous *Roman Catholick*. The Head of the House of *Saxony*, that was formerly the great Support of the Protestant Interest in *Germany*, is firmly attach'd to the *Romish* Religion. The Church of *Rome* hath also gain'd the Chiefs of many other Families in *Germany*. The Preferments in the *Teutonick*, and *Malteze* Orders, the rich Benefices, and great Ecclesiastical Sovereignities, the Elective Crown of *Poland*, and the Imperial Dignity itself, are used by that Court to gain or keep the Nobility, and even the Sovereigns of *Germany* dependent on their Supremacy: And when the Sovereigns are of their Profession, they think they can make more Converts in a Day by Force, than in whole Ages by Preaching; for if the Prince orders his Protestant Subjects to renounce their Religion, they must submit, re-

fist,

sist, or fly. Resistance is in vain, unless they are assisted by Protestant Princes, which these cannot do without raising a Religious War thro' *Europe*; which is not to be expected on every Oppression for Religion, since it could not be procured in the flagrant Instances of *Thorn* and *Saltzburgh*. They have no Remedy then but Flight. Whither shall they fly? Not to other *Roman* Countries, and the Protestant ones are not capable of giving Assistance to a great Number. *Sweden*, the great Bulwark of the Protestant Religion in the North, having lost all *Livonia*, and the chief of her Corn-bearing Provinces, is reduced to a weak Condition, and has more Men than she can well support, as have many of the Protestant Dominions in *Germany*. Our King, as Elector of *Hanover*, has indeed wisely and generously given Reception to a thousand *Saltzburghers*: The King of *Prussia* has likewise establish'd some of them in regular Colonies on his Frontiers, but he has declar'd he will take no more. There remain then of the Protestant Powers the *Swiss*, *Holland*, and *England*, to receive these distress'd Protestants. The *Swiss* increase so in People, that instead of receiving others, they are forced to send out great Numbers every Year to foreign Countries; and at this Time a hundred of them, (who have been used to the dressing of Vines, and raising Hemp and Flax,) are petitioning to be sent with their Families, and settled in *Georgia*. *Holland* tho' swarming with People, yet yearly takes at present a vast Number from *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. As for *England*, she is unable to support any great additional Number of Inhabitants in her present Circumstances. For Husbandry-Work, tho' there is indeed a Demand in Harvest-Time, yet there is not Employment enough in Winter, as is evident by the many thousands that come from *Wales* and the West to assist in getting in the Harvest in the Eastern and Midland Counties, and return again, not finding Work sufficient to support them there.

As for Trades and Manufactory, the other Means of Livelihood, they are so Overstock'd, there is not Employment for the Men bred to them. Indeed the Impossibility of *England's* using any great Number of foreign Hands has been proved by Experience in Queen *Anne's* Time. It is well known, that all the Endeavours of the Court could not dispose of ten thousand poor *Palatines*, that then came over; and after they had tried all Methods, were forc'd to send some of them to *Ireland*, and the greater Part to *America*, in the last of which Places they have succeeded very well, and the Kingdom has gain'd great Benefit from their Labour.

AT a Time when the Protestants are so persecuted, How much will it be for our Honour, that the Crown of *England*, which in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and at some Times since has been look'd on as the Head of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*, should still preserve the same Title? And at this Time, when his Majesty as Elector of *Hanover*, when *Holland*, and *Prussia* have offer'd Relief to so many of them, how much is our Honour concern'd, that *England* should not be the last to open her Arms to receive her unhappy Brethren, grant them a Support, and allow them the valuable Privilege of worshipping their Great Creator, in the Way which they think will best secure their Interests in Eternity? As Men can we refuse them Relief? As Christians can we neglect the offering it? Indeed it is possible to frame but one Objection to it, which is, It will be attended with such Advantages to *England*, that it may seem to be the Effect of Self-Interest, not of Charity; and in that Light, for the Sake of most of my Readers, I will consider it.

IF there is any Weight in Sir *Josiah Child's* Calculation, That every Man by the Produce of his Labour in the Plantations gives Employment, *i. e.* Maintenance to four People
at

at home: If (as the same Author proves) where there is Employment, People will always resort; the People of *England* will be considerably increas'd by settling such a Colony as *Georgia*, which will be (by the Possessions and Priviledges it will grant,) such an Invitation to those foreign Protestants, who are forced to fly from home, and those likewise, who are oblig'd openly to profess the *Romish* Religion, because they have no *Asylum*. This will not seem strange to any one, who considers the Reasons why our own Subjects go from hence. The Want of Employment here has furnish'd *France* and *Spain* with Woolen Manufacturers, and *Russia* from the same Cause is able to show us Artificers of our own Countrymen in almost every Trade. If these People had been sure of Work and Subsistence here, they would never have gone to live under Governments, where Liberty and Property are precarious, and at so great a Distance from their Friends and Acquaintance: If therefore Employment abroad will carry away the Subjects of this Country from the superior Advantages of our Government and Constitution, it cannot be doubted, but by raising more Employment at home, they will readily return to their Native Country, which they know is the Seat of Liberty; and it is as little to be fear'd, but Numbers of Foreigners will from all Parts flock hither, rejoicing to find an *Asylum* from Persecution and Arbitrary Power, if they can be sure of a Support. This Support will be granted them by procuring them Work, and Work will never be wanting, if we will raise the rough Materials in such a Colony as *Georgia* for our Manufactory.

I WILL consider this Question then very shortly on each Side.

IF we have not Employment enough for our People, and some of them are hereby in a starving Condition; it is just to send them where they may live by their Labour, and prudent to secure for ourselves the Benefit of it.

IF we have Employment enough for our People, and yet a greater Number would be an Addition to the Riches of our Country ; it is surely for the Interest of *England*, to settle as many Foreigners as possible in *Georgia* ; when she knows that by every thousand, who will be transplanted thither, she will raise the Means for employing four thousand more at home. Yet if none of our People were useless here, it would be absolutely requisite to settle with the Foreigners some of them in *Georgia*, who might keep up the *English* Language and Government.

AMONG the Crowns which the *Romans* bestow'd on the Deserving, as an Incitement to Virtue, the most honourable was the *Corona Civica*, which was granted to any Soldier, that preserved the Life of a fellow Citizen in an Engagement ; the most remarkable Respect and Immunities were annex'd to it, such a Value did that truly wise and great People set on Acts of Generosity, and the Life of a fellow Citizen. Nay, by a Law, which *Romulus* made, it was criminal to kill, or so much as sell an Enemy in War if he yielded ; he judging right the Necessity of a Number of Men to cultivate the Lands which he conquer'd. How meritorious then will it be in us to preserve the Lives of so many fellow Citizens and Subjects, and gain so many new ones as will be by this Colony ? Not only preserve their Lives, but procure for them Ease and Affluence ? And by this very Act of Humanity, get so much new Wealth for our Country, by opening a new Spring for our Trade ?

As the Mind of Man cannot form a more exalted Pleasure, than what arises from the Reflexion of having reliev'd the Distress'd ; let the Man of Benevolence, whose Substance enables him to contribute towards this Undertaking, give a Loose for a little to his Imagination, pass over a few Years of his Life, and think himself in a Visit to *Georgia*. • Let him

him see those, who are now a Prey to all the Calamities of Want, who are starving with Hunger, and seeing their Wives and Children in the same Distress; expecting likewise every Moment to be thrown into a Dungeon, with the cutting Anguish, that they leave their Families expos'd to the utmost Necessity and Despair: Let him, I say, see these living under a sober and orderly Government, settled in Towns, which are rising at Distances along navigable Rivers: Flocks and Herds in the neighbouring Pastures, and adjoining to them Plantations of regular Rows of Mulberry-Trees, entwin'd with Vines, the Branches of which are loaded with Grapes; let him see Orchards of Oranges, Pomegranates, and Olives; in other Places extended Fields of Corn, or Flax and Hemp. In short, the whole Face of the Country chang'd by Agriculture, and Plenty in every Part of it. Let him see the People all in Employment of various Kinds, Women and Children feeding and nursing the Silkworms, winding off the Silk, or gathering the Olives; the Men ploughing and planting their Lands, tending their Cattle, or felling the Forest, which they burn for Potashes, or square for the Builder; let him see these in Content and Affluence, and Masters of little Possessions, which they can leave to their Children; and then let him think if they are not happier than those supported by Charity in Idleness. Let him reflect, that the Produce of their Labour will be so much new Wealth for his Country, and then let him ask himself, Whether he would exchange the Satisfaction of having contributed to this, for all the trifling Pleasures, the Money, which he has given, would have purchas'd.

OF all publick-spirited Actions, perhaps none can claim a Preference to the Settling of Colonies, as none are in the End more useful. If on this Account only, Queen *Elizabeth's* Name must be ever dear to *England*, who look'd so far into Futurity for the Good of her Subjects; for this so much.

much Esteem is due to the Memory of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, and those Patriots, who assisted in settling *Virginia*; and we are indebted to the Lord *Shaftsbury*, and that truly wise Man Mr. *Lock*, for the excellent Laws which they drew up for the first Settlement of *Carolina*.

COMMON is the Complaint we hear, that Publick Spirit is lost among us, and that no one pursues any Dictates but those of his Interest. I hope this is not true, I do not think it is; but if there is any Foundation for it, it is Time to awaken People to a Love of their Country, to see her Welfare, and to promote it. Virtues may become a Habit in a Nation, as well as in a private Man; but then an Emulation must be rais'd as formerly, that the Fire may catch and spread. Every Man can be Beneficent in some Degree, and surely no one who has read * the Man of *Ross* can be otherwise. He who cannot give, may yet by his Approbation excite others to it, who are more able: He, who does not approve, can however be silent, he can forbear giving an ill-natur'd Turn to an Action that has the Appearance of Virtue, 'till he has tried, and found it only an Appearance. If an Instance of Publick Spirit is seen, it becomes a common Interest to support it, and the more singular it is, the greater Encouragement it deserves. Of this I am sure, no one has a Right to censure others for the Want of Publick Spirit, 'till he has shown he is not liable to the same Censure himself.

WHOEVER then is a Lover of Liberty, will be pleas'd with an Attempt to recover his fellow Subjects from a State of Misery and Oppression, and fix them in Happiness and Freedom.

WHOEVER is a Lover of his Country, will approve of a Method for the Employment of her Poor, and the Increase of her People, and her Trade.

W H O-

* A Character in Mr. *Pope's* Poem. of the Use of Riches.

WHOEVER is a Lover of Mankind, will join his Wishes to the Success of a Design, so plainly calculated for their Good: Undertaken, and conducted, with so much Disinterestedness.

FEW Arguments surely are requisite to excite the Generous to exert themselves on this Occasion. To consult the Welfare of Mankind, regardless of any private Views, is the Perfection of Virtue; as the Accomplishing and Consciousness of it is the Perfection of Happiness.



SINCE the Publishing this Book, a Letter from Mr. Oglethorpe has been receiv'd by the Trustees, an Extract of which, with a Copy of the Governor and Council's Letter to Mr. Oglethorpe, and the Resolutions of the Assembly of *South-Carolina*, are here added as a Confirmation of several Things alledg'd in the Book.

To the TRUSTEES for Establishing the Colony of *Georgia*
in *America*.

From the Camp near *Savanah*, Feb. 10, 173²₃.

GENTLEMEN,

I Gave you an Account in my last, of our Arrival at Charles-Town. The Governor and Assembly have given us all possible Encouragement. Our People arrived at Beaufort on the 20th of January, where I lodged them in some new Barracks built for the Soldiers, while I went myself to view the *Savanah River*. I fix'd upon a healthy Situation about ten Miles from the Sea. The River here forms a Half-Moon, along the South-Side of which the Banks are about forty Foot high, and on the Top a Flat, which they call a Bluff. The plain bigq Ground extends into the Country five or six Miles, and along the River-Side about a Mile. Ships that draw twelve Foot Water can ride within ten Yards of the Bank. Upon the River-Side in the Center of this Plain I have laid out the Town. Opposite to it is an Island of very rich Pasturage, which I think should be kept for the Trustees Cattle. The River is pretty wide, the Water fresh, and from the Key of the Town, you see its whole Course to the Sea, with the Island of Tybe, which forms the Mouth of the River; and the other Way, you see the River for about six Miles up into the Country. The Landskip is very agreeable, the Stream being wide,

wide, and border'd with high Woods on both Sides. The whole People arrived here on the first of February. At Night their Tents were got up. 'Till the seventh we were taken up in unloading, and making a Crane, which I then could not get finish'd, so took off the Hands, and set some to the Fortification, and began to fell the Woods. I mark'd out the Town and Common; Half of the former is already cleared, and the first House was begun Yesterday in the Afternoon. Not being able to get Negroes, I have taken ten of the Independent Company to work for us, for which I make them an Allowance. I send you a Copy of the Resolutions of the Assembly, and the Governor and Council's Letter to me. Mr. Whitaker has given us one hundred Head of Cattle. Col. Bull, Mr. Barlow, Mr. St. Julian, and Mr. Woodward are come up to assist us with some of their own Servants: I am so taken up in looking after a hundred necessary Things, that I write now short, but shall give you a more particular Account hereafter. A little Indian Nation, the only one within fifty Miles, is not only at Amity, but desirous to be Subjects to his Majesty King George, to have Lands given them among us, and to breed their Children at our Schools. Their Chief, and his Beloved Man, who is the Second Man in the Nation, desire to be instructed in the Christian Religion. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Obedient, Humble Servant,

JAMES OGLETHORPE.

A Copy of the Governor and Council's Letter to Mr. Oglethorpe.

S I R,

WE can't omit the first Opportunity of Congratulating you on your safe Arrival in this Province, wishing you all imaginable Success in your charitable and generous Undertaking, in which we beg Leave to assure you, any Assistance we can give shall not be wanting in promoting the same.

The General Assembly having come to the Resolutions inclosed, we hope you will accept it as an Instance of our sincere Intentions to forward so good a Work, and of our Attachment to a Person, who has at all Times so generously used his Endeavours to relieve the Poor, and deliver them out of their Distress, in which you have been hitherto so successful, that we are persuaded, this Undertaking can't fail under your prudent Conduct, which we most heartily wish for. The Rangers and Scout-Boats are order'd to attend you as soon as possible.

Col. Bull, a Gentleman of this Board, and who we esteem most capable to assist you in the Settling your new Colony, is desired to deliver you this, and to accompany you, and render you the best Services he is capable of, and is one whose Integrity you may very much depend on.

We are with the greatest Regard and Esteem,

S I R,

Your Most Obedient, Humble Servants,

Council-Chamber,
26th of Jan. 1732.

John Penwicke.
Thomas Waring.
J. Hammerton.

Robert Johnson.
Thomas Broughton.
Al. Middleton.
A. Skeene.
Fra. Yonge.
James Kinlock.

A Copy of the Assembly's Resolution.

The Committee of his Majesty's Honourable Council appointed to confer with a Committee of the Lower House, on his Excellency's Message relating to the Arrival of the Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq;

Report, **T**HAT agreeable to his Majesty's Instructions to his Excellency, sent down together with the said Message, we are unanimously of Opinion, that all due Countenance and Encouragement ought to be given to the Settling of the Colony of *Georgia*.

And for that End your Committee apprehend it necessary, that his Excellency be desired to give Orders and Directions, that Capt. *Mac Pherson*, together with fifteen of the Rangers do forthwith repair to the new Settlement of *Georgia*, to cover and protect Mr. *Oglethorpe*, and those under his Care, from any Insults that may be offer'd them by the *Indians*, and that they continue, and abide there 'till the new Settlers have enforced themselves, and for such further Time as his Excellency may think necessary.

That the Lieutenant and four Men of the *Apalachicola* Garrison be order'd to march to the Fort on *Cambabee*, to join those of the Rangers that remain; that the Commissary be order'd to find them with Provisions as usual.

That his Excellency will please to give Directions that the Scout-Boat at *Port-Royal*, do attend the new Settlers as often as his Excellency shall see Occasion.

That a Present be given to Mr. *Oglethorpe* for the new Settlers of *Georgia* forthwith, of an hundred Head of breeding Cattle, and five Bulls, as also twenty breeding Sows, and four Boars, with twenty Barrels of good and merchantable Rice: The Whole to be deliver'd at the Charge of the Publick, at such Place in *Georgia* as Mr. *Oglethorpe* shall appoint.

That

That *Parriauguas* be provided at the Charge of the Publick to attend Mr. *Oglethorpe* at *Port-Royal*, in order to carry the new Settlers, arrived in the Ship *Anne*, to *Georgia*, with their Effects, and the Artillery and Ammunition now on Board.

That Col. *Bull* be desired to go to *Georgia* with the Hon. *James Oglethorpe* Esq; to aid him with his best Advice and Assistance, in the Settling of that Place.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency *Robert Johnson*, Esq; Governor of *South-Carolina*, to *Benjamin Martyn*, Esq; Secretary to the Trustees.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 173 $\frac{2}{3}$

S I R,

I Have received the Favour of yours, Dated the 20th of October, and the Duplicate of the 24th. I beg you will assure the Hon. Trustees of my most humble Respects, and that I will attach myself to render them, and their laudable Undertaking, all the Service in my Power.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* arrived here with his People in good Health, the 15th of January; I order'd him a Pilot, and in ten Hours he proceeded to *Port-Royal*, where he arrived safe the 19th; and I understand from thence, that after refreshing his People a litle in our Barracks, he with all Expedition proceeded to *Yamacra* upon *Savanah River*, about twelve Miles from the Sea, where he designs to fix those he has brought with him.

I do assure you, that upon the first News I had of this Embarkation, I was not wanting in giving the necessary Orders for their Reception, and being assisted at *Port-Royal*; altho' they were here, almost as soon as we heard of their Design of coming. I am inform'd Mr. *Oglethorpe* is mighty well satisfied with *Georgia*, and that he says, Things succeed beyond his Expectation.

Our

Our General Assembly meeting three Days after Mr. Oglethorpe's Departure from hence, I moved to them, their Assisting this generous Undertaking: Both Houses immediately came to the following Resolution, that Mr. Oglethorpe should be furnish'd at the Publick Expence, with one hundred and four Head of breeding Cattle, twenty five Hogs, and twenty Barrels of good Rice; that Boats should be provided also at the publick Charge to transport the People, Provisions, and Goods from Port-Royal to the Place where he design'd to settle; that the Scout-Boats, and fifteen of our Rangers, who are Horsemen, and always kept in Pay, to discover the Motions of the Indians, should attend Mr. Oglethorpe, and obey his Command, in order to protect the new Settlers from any Insults, which I think there is no Danger of; and I have given the necessary Advice and Instructions to our Garrisons, and the Indians in Friendship with us, that they may befriend and assist them.

I have desired Col. Bull, a Member of the Council, and a Gentleman of great Probity, and Experience in the Affairs of this Province, the Nature of Land, and the Method of Settling, and who is well acquainted with the Manner of the Indians, to attend Mr. Oglethorpe at Georgia with our Compliments, and to offer him his Advice and Assistance. Had not our Assembly been Sitting I would have gone myself.

I have received the Trustees Commission, for the Honour of which, I beg you will thank them. I heartily wish all imaginable Success to this good Work, and am,

S I R,

Your Most Humble Servant,

ROBERT JOHNSON.

P. S. Since the Above, I have had the Pleasure of hearing from Mr. Oglethorpe, who gives me an Account, that his Undertaking goes on very successfully.

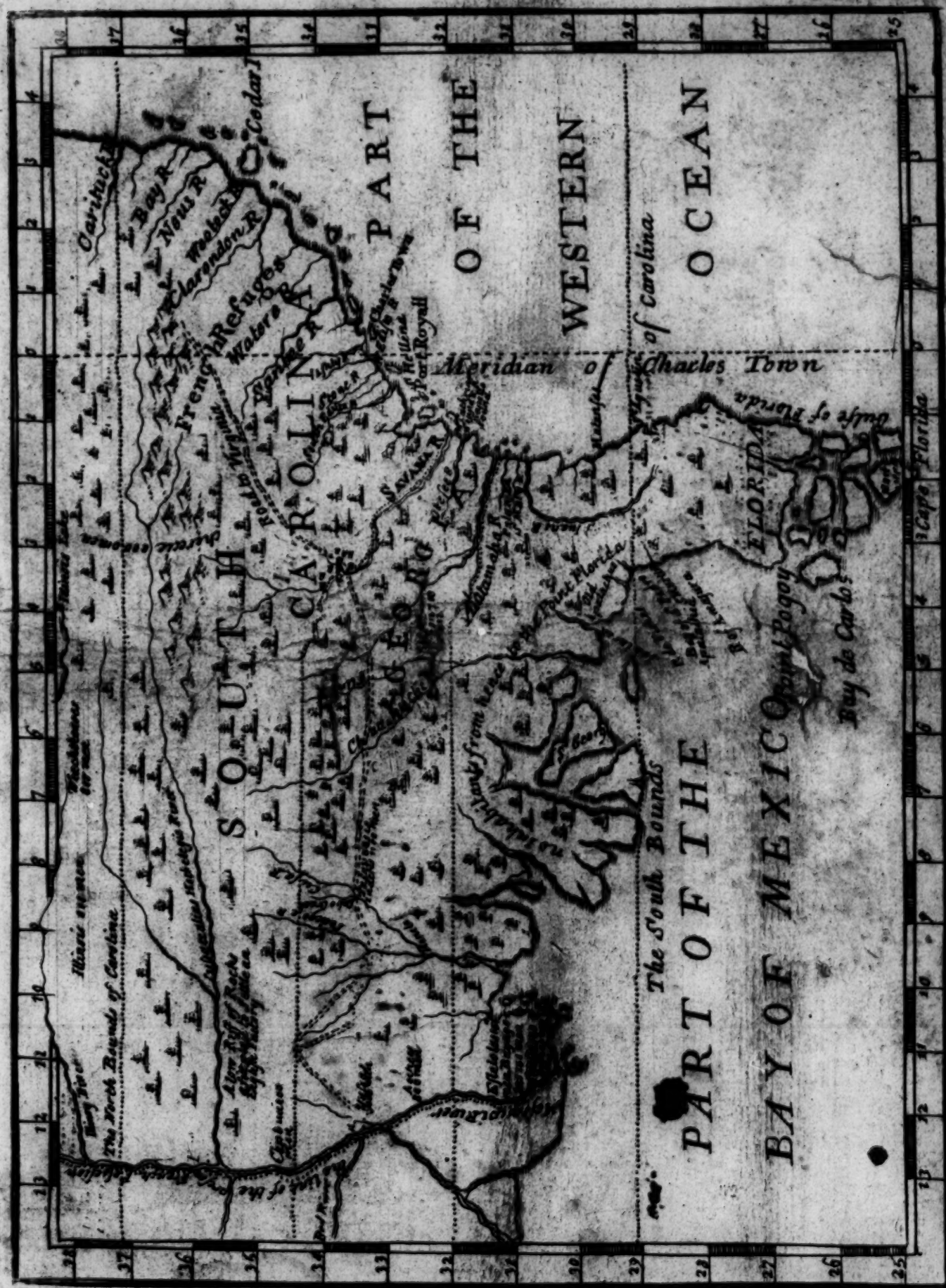
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Extract of a LETTER from Mr. Oglethorpe.

Savanah, Feb. 20. 1733.

OUR People are all in perfect Health. I chose the Situation for the Town upon an high Ground forty Foot perpendicular above High-Water Mark; The Soil dry and Sandy, the Water of the River fresh, Springs coming out from the Sides of the Hills. I pitch'd on this Place, not only for the Pleasantness of its Situation, but because from the abovemention'd, and other Signs, I thought it Healthy, for it is shelter'd from the Western and Southern Winds (the worst in this Country) by vast Woods of Pine-Trees, many of which are an hundred, and few under seventy Foot high. There is no Moss on the Trees, tho' in most Parts of Carolina they are cover'd with it, and it hangs down two or three Foot from them; The last and fullest Conviction of the Healthfulness of the Place was, That an Indian Nation, who know the Nature of this Country, chose it for their Habitation. 2 JV 61

F I N I S.



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